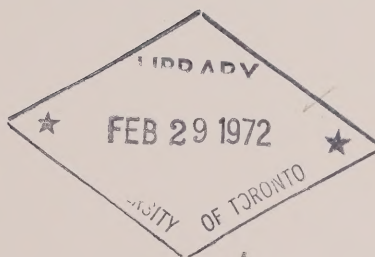


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# Czechoslovakia



FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION

RESEARCH BRANCH

TRADE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

*Foreign market study*



FOREIGN MARKET STUDY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prepared by:


JMT  
January 1972

Foreign Market Development Section  
Research Branch  
Trade and Industry Division



## F O R E W O R D

Export marketing research is a subject of considerable interest to our Department, to Ontario manufacturers and to businessmen who may be interested in exports. The Foreign Market Studies which are undertaken by our Section, are written for the use of our Trade and Industry Division, and specifically by our Marketing Branch and Trade Mission members. These studies depict the economic background of the countries that will be visited. For this reason our Foreign Market Studies are, in the first instance, working documents designed for the use of the Department and cannot be taken in their entirety as expressing the opinion or position of the Department of Trade and Development.



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# Equivalents of metric, Imperial and U.S. units of measure

Metric Units		Imperial and U.S. Units		Metric Equivalents
Length -				
1 centimetre (cm).....	0.394	inch	1 inch.....	2.540 cm
1 metre (m).....	{ 3.281	feet	1 foot.....	30.480 cm
	{ 1.094	yard	1 yard.....	0.914 m
1 kilometre (km).....	{ 0.621	mile	1 mile.....	1609.344 m
	{ 0.539	int. naut. mile	1 International nautical mile.....	1852.000 m
Area -				
1 square centimetre - cm <sup>2</sup> ..	0.155	square inch	1 square inch.....	6.451 cm <sup>2</sup>
1 square metre - m <sup>2</sup> .....	{ 10.764	square feet	1 square foot.....	9.290 dm <sup>2</sup>
	{ 1.196	square yard	1 square yard.....	0.836 m <sup>2</sup>
1 hectare - ha.....	2.471	acres	1 acre.....	0.405 ha
1 square kilometre - km <sup>2</sup> ...	0.386	square mile	1 square mile.....	2.589 km <sup>2</sup>
Volume -				
1 cubic centimetre - cm <sup>3</sup> ...	0.061	cubic inch	1 cubic inch.....	16.387 cm <sup>3</sup>
1 cubic metre - m <sup>3</sup> .....	{ 35.315	cubic feet	1 cubic foot.....	28.317 dm <sup>3</sup>
	{ 1.308	cubic yard	1 cubic yard.....	0.765 m <sup>3</sup>
Capacity -				
1 litre (L).....	{ 0.879	Imp. quart	1 Imperial British quart.....	1.136 L
	{ 1.057	U.S. liq. quart	1 U.S. liquid quart.....	0.946 L
	{ 0.908	U.S. dry quart	1 U.S. dry quart.....	1.101 L
	{ 21.997	Imp. gallons	1 Imperial gallon.....	4.546 L
	{ 26.417	U.S. gallons	1 U.S. gallon.....	3.785 L
1 hectolitre (HL).....	{ 2.749	Imp. bushels	1 Imperial bushel.....	36.369 L
	{ 2.838	U.S. bushels	1 U.S. bushel.....	35.239 L
Weight or Mass -				
1 kilogramme (kg).....	{ 35.274	av. ounces	1 av. ounce.....	28.349 g
	{ 32.151	troy ounces	1 troy ounce.....	31.103 g
	{ 2.205	av. pounds	1 av. pound.....	453.592 g
			1 centerweight (100 lb.).....	45.359 kg
			1 hundredweight (112 lb.).....	50.802 kg
			1 short ton.....	0.907 t
1 ton - .....	{ 1.102	short tons	1 short ton.....	1.016 t
	{ 0.984	long tons	1 long ton.....	1.016 t





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
MAP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1
MARKET INDICATORS	2
INTRODUCTION	3
GENERAL INFORMATION	4
a. Geography and Climate	4
b. Human Resources	6
c. Constitution and Government	7
STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY	8
1. General	8
2. Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	9
3. Fishing	10
4. Forestry	11
5. Industry	12
6. Finance	17
7. Utilities	17
8. Tourism	20
STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TRADE	21
1. Foreign Trade Policies	21
General	21
Czechoslovakia Imports	23
Czechoslovakia Exports	24
CANADIAN TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA	27
1. General	27
2. Canadian Exports to Czechoslovakia	27
3. Ontario Exports to Czechoslovakia	28
4. Canadian Imports from Czechoslovakia	28



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Statistical Tables</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table I - Canadian Exports to Czechoslovakia by Commodities	31
Table II - Ontario Domestic Exports to Czechoslovakia by Commodities	33
Table III - Canadian Imports from Czechoslovakia by Commodities	34



CZECHOSLOVAKIA







MARKET INDICATORS

	<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	<u>Canada</u>
1. Population (1970)	14.4 million	21.4 million
2. G.N.P. (1969)	\$18.9 billion	\$78 billion (1969)
3. Telephones in use (1969)	1.9 million	9.3 million
Television sets in use (1969)	2.9 million	5.4 million-house-holds with television sets.
Passenger cars in use (1969)	700,000	6.4 million
4. Steel productions (1970)	11.5 million metric tons	11.1 million metric tons
Cement production (1970)	7.4 million metric tons	7.2 million metric tons
Electricity production (1970)	45 billion kwh	203.7 billion kwh
Motor vehicles production (1970)	143,000	940,000
5. Total exports (1970)	\$3.9 billion	\$16.4 billion
6. Total imports (1970)	\$3.7 billion	\$13.9 billion

Note: All values are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. All conversions have been made at the exchange rate prevailing December 1970, 1 Korona - \$0.1417



## INTRODUCTION

Since 1949, Czechoslovakia's national economy has proceeded through successive Five Year and Annual Plans. Considerable success has been achieved in the development of the economical potential of the country as well as in the rise of living standards. Czechoslovakia's national income has increased more than three and a half times and personal consumption approximately three times during the past two decades. The targets for the Plan 1966-1970 were on the whole fulfilled.

Czechoslovakia is a member of COMECON\*, and has been increasingly taking part in the industrial development and trade of these countries.

Czechoslovakia is an important producer of industrial goods and industry accounts for over 66% of the national income. Emphasis is being placed on production of items for export with priority being given to the chemicals and engineering industries.

Foreign trade in Czechoslovakia is directed by the government through various "State Agencies" and foreign exchange allocations limit what various enterprises can buy. Socialist countries account for 70% of Czechoslovakia's trade with the U.S.S.R. alone accounting for about one-third of the country's total trade. Czechoslovakia does however, have various trade agreements with Western countries. The main trading partners amongst the Western countries are West Germany, the U.K. and Italy. Canada accounts for only a very minor proportion. Czechoslovakia's imports from Western countries are not planned to increase significantly during the next five years. However, purchases of advanced western equipment and know-how will probably once again exceed the official target.

The basic goal of Czechoslovakia's economic policy is the effective development of the economy through increases in agricultural production and industrial productivity, as well as, of course, the attainment of an improved standard of living.

Under the Five Year Plan 1971-1975 Czechoslovakia is expected to undergo slower growth, than during the preceding plan. The efficiency-orientated Plan, stresses moderate industrial expansion based mostly on high productivity with emphasis being placed on developing export-effective goods, the expansion of refined energy for the power base and concentration on modern raw materials. The Plan is concerned with "increased effectiveness" and qualitative rather than quantitative growth. Investment growth will be highest in construction, followed by transportation and communications and the manufacturing industries. The national income is to increase by 28% with the share of investments in

\*U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Mongolian Peoples' Republic.





the national income being set at 30%.

With the consolidation of political power and the country's return to a centralized system of economic management and controls, the new Plan is expected to be adhered to.

Czechoslovakia's planned economy provides many areas which Canadian exporters should explore for potential sales. Opportunities could exist for exports of such products as heavy electrical equipment, communications systems, agricultural and roadbuilding machinery, equipment for the chemical industries and numerically-controlled machine tools.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

### a. Geography and Climate

Czechoslovakia is a land-locked country in Central Europe with an area of about 49,381 square miles. It shares borders with the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, the German Federal Republic, Austria and Hungary.

The country is divided into three major geographical divisions: The Bohemian Massif, the Moravian Corridor and the Slovak Western Carpathians. Bohemia is a mosaic of hills and basins, Moravia lies in between the Oder-Vltava Basins and the Danube lowland, and Slovakia is the mountainous area near the Alps. Bohemia is essentially urban and industrial, Moravia is industrial in the northeast and agricultural in the southwest and Slovakia is rural and agricultural.

Czechoslovakia has two main mountain systems, the Carpathians in the east and the Sudeter mountains in the West. The principal rivers are the Labe, the Oder, the Morava, the Vltava, the Danube and the Tyssa. Through these rivers Czechoslovakia is connected with the North Sea at Hamburg, the Baltic Sea at Stettin and the Black Sea at Constanza.

Prague, with a population of 1.1 million has the advantage of being situated at the tributary of the Elbe River. It is the federal capital of Czechoslovakia and capital of the Czechland national government, and is the major banking and trading centre. Industries in and around Prague include heavy engineering, rolling stock, aircraft engines, and machine tool works.

Bratislava (285,905) is the capital of Slovakia. It is the terminal point of oil and gas pipelines from the U.S.S.R. It has a rapidly developing petrochemical industry, as well as cable and chemical industries and nearby shipbuilding.

Brno (337,247) is the capital of Moravia, and a centre of heavy and general engineering works and textiles. Each year the famous International Engineering Trade Fair is held here.

Ostrava (274,547) is the centre of Czechoslovakia's coal mining area and has important iron and steel works.

Plzen (Pilsen) (146,010), famous for its lager brewery, is also the home of the Skoda heavy engineering concern.

Kosice (136,997) has modern iron and steel works and is linked to the U.S.S.R. by a railway mainly designed to transport iron-ore.

Czechoslovakia has two official languages: Czech, spoken in Bohemia and Moravia and Slovak spoken in Slovakia. In academic



and cultural circles, a knowledge of French is usual and a large proportion of older people speak German. The knowledge of English is increasing.

About 70% of the people are Roman Catholics, 15% Protestants and the remainder unstated.

The climate in Czechoslovakia is continental with warm summers and cool winters. The average mean temperature is 49°F.

#### b. Human Resources

The population of Czechoslovakia in 1970 was 14.4 million and the United Nations estimates that by 1980 the population will be 15.8 million. The natural increase in population in Czechoslovakia is slower than in the less developed socialist countries. The ethnic composition of Czechoslovakia is as follows:

Czechs	65%
Slovaks	28%
Hungarians	4%
Germans	1%
Poles and others	2%

Czechoslovakia has a labor force of approximately 5.8 million workers in the nationalized sectors. Czechoslovakia suffers from shortages of labor, particularly skilled workers, in many sectors. According to law, all men under 65 and women under 60, except the sick and housewives with small children, must work.

The following table shows that industrial workers account for the major proportion of the working population. Engineering is the largest single employer of industrial labor. Agriculture is decreasing in importance as a source of livelihood.

#### Employment in the Government Sector

	<u>'000</u>	<u>%</u>
Industry	2,559	44.0
Agriculture and forestry	418	7.2
Building	553	9.5
Transportation & communications	464	8.0
Distributive trades	467	8.0
Other	1,360	23.3
Total	<u>5,821</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Quarterly Economic Review: Annual  
Supplement 1971





In Czechlands, 46% of the work force is employed in industry and less than one quarter in agriculture and forestry. Slovakia is more agricultural with 47% of its labor force employed in agriculture and 29% in industry.

### c. Constitution and Government

The communist form of government was inaugurated in 1948. In 1960 a new constitution was promulgated, replacing that of 1948. A uni-cameral parliament of 300 members with 4 year terms, acts as the supreme authority of the state, but substantial power lies in the government composed of the President and the presidium. The highest policy-making and executive authority is the Politburo of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party.

In 1968 attempts at reform were made under the leadership of Alexander Dubcek, who replaced Antonin Novotny as first secretary. These reforms, aimed at liberalization of the national economy to make it more competitive at home and in Western countries, included decentralization of industry and acceptance of Western capital for joint ventures. These liberal and independent policies resulted in the Soviet invasion in August 1968.

In 1969 the Czech and Slovak governments were given charge of domestic matters such as education, justice, agriculture and housing while a central government in Prague was responsible for the overall control of political and economic matters. In December 1970, many of the responsibilities allocated to the Czech and Slovak governments were brought back under central government control.

The present first secretary of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party is Dr. Gustav Husak, and the prime minister is Mr. Lubimir Strougal.



## STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

### 1. General

Czechoslovakia is an industrialized country.

All means of production are nationalized and the economy is under strict central planning and direction. Agriculture is also practically all collectivized with the result that nearly 90% of the national wealth and almost 100% of all means of production are in collective ownership. There is virtually no significant source of income other than from employment and agriculture. The private sector is limited to small scale enterprise and employment of others is not allowed. Examples of private enterprises are: shoe-making and repair, hairdressing, car washing, souvenir sales etc.

Czechoslovakia has limited natural resources and a relatively small domestic market. Thus foreign trade is of basic importance to the Czechoslovakian economy. Czechoslovakia has developed industries that require a high degree of technical sophistication such as heavy industrial machinery, automobiles, chemicals and glassware. Czechoslovakia has long been an exporter of manufactured goods and sophisticated industrial equipment. The Czechoslovakian machine tool industry enjoys a world-wide reputation and the Skoda Plsen National Corporation, is one of the leading industrial manufacturers in Europe.

Agriculture output has been slow in expanding and it has been necessary for Czechoslovakia to import foodstuffs. The Five-Year Plan for 1971-1975 stresses the importance of increasing agricultural production in the future.

The following table shows a breakdown of Czechoslovakia's national income by sectors. Industry contributes the major proportion, approximately 66%, followed by agriculture 12% and construction 10%.

#### National Income of Czechoslovakia

	%
Industry	66.3
Building	10.0
Agriculture	12.5
Forestry	0.7
Freight	2.8
Manufactures	0.3
Industrial Supplies	0.8
Commerce & Public Housing	5.4
Purchases	0.4
Other Material Manufactures	0.8
	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

Source: Europa Yearbook





The Czechoslovakian national income grew slowly during the first half of the last decade but between 1965-1969 the performance of the Czechoslovakian economy has improved substantially as can be seen from the table below. National income is expected to grow by 5.2% in 1971 as in 1970.

<u>Year</u>	<u>National Income in Billion Korunas</u>	<u>Last Year as a % of the Previous Year</u>
1961	172	-
1962	175	102
1963	173	99
1964	170	98
1965	174	102
1966	191	110
1967	234	123
1968	258	110
1969	296	115

Source: U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics

## 2. Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry

Agriculture remains important to the Czechoslovakian economy although considerably less so than prior to World War II.

In 1970 gross agricultural production growth was slower than in previous years, increasing only 1.3% over 1969. This decrease was due to inclement weather which affected grain production mainly, resulting in a crop production drop of 3%. In 1971 it is planned that agricultural production should increase by 3% with stress being laid upon the importance of grains. According to the agricultural specialization policy planned by the Comecon countries at their summit conference in 1970, the crop structure is to be changed so that the member countries production complement one another. Czechoslovakia is to concentrate on the production of rye, oats and potatoes.

Czechoslovakia exports foodstuffs but her imports are approximately three times her exports. In 1970 agricultural imports amounted to 15% of total imports. Czechoslovakia's agriculture is largely collectivized, and about 90% of the land is in agriculture co-operatives, state farms or communal enterprises. The private sector is limited to small scale operations. No permanently hired labor is permitted. Only about 1.7 million acres are farmed by private farmers, mostly in the mountainous regions.

Agriculture productivity, the yield per acre, except for cereals, is below prewar level. The main crops, dairy produce and livestock production were as follows for the years 1967-1969.



**AGRICULTURE**  
**MAIN CROPS**

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wheat . . .	thousand tons	2,247	2,516	3,153	3,257
Rye . . .	" "	790	689	769	687
Barley . . .	" "	1,608	1,936	2,113	2,499
Oats . . .	" "	746	968	869	969
Potatoes . .	" "	5,846	6,037	6,526	5,180
Sugar Beet .	" "	7,762	7,663	8,098	5,809

**DAIRY PRODUCE**

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Milk . (mill. litres)	4,044	4,205	4,417	4,608
Eggs . (million)	3,080	3,218	3,270	3,430
Butter . ('000 tons)	84.2	82.2	86.9	87
Meat . ( " " )	544	574	615	590

**LIVESTOCK ('000)**

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cattle . .	4,462	4,437	4,249	4,223
Pigs . .	5,305	5,601	5,136	5,037
Sheep . .	670	770	906	977
Hens . .	21,307	21,411	20,757	21,159

Source: Europa Yearbook 1971

Problems facing Czechoslovakian agriculture include outdated farm mechanization, a declining labor force and a lack of artificial fertilizers.

The aim of the Five Year Plan 1971-1975 is to achieve an "intensive large-scale" agricultural output. Total agricultural production rose a respectable 19% during the last Plan, and the 1971-1975 Plan envisages a growth of 14%. Slovakia's gross agricultural production is expected to grow by 15% compared to 13% for Czech farming. According to the Plan, 20% more grain is to be harvested, at 41-42 million tons accumulative by 1975, as a result of both higher yields and expanded acreage. Mechanization should increase to the extent that nearly all grain and maize harvesting and seed potato planting will be mechanized. It is estimated that more than 2½ billion dollars will be spent on agricultural machinery including 56,000 tractors and 8,000 combine harvestors. The Plan also encompasses details for the agriculture sector such as increased fertilizer supplies and irrigation projects and a higher output of meat, poultry and dairy products.

Also planned are new facilities for processing milk, meat, poultry, malt, beer, juices and other goods.

### 3. Fishing

As Czechoslovakia has no sea coast fishing is limited to rivers and lakes. The most important catch is carp. Lakes and rivers are frequently replenished by new fish stock, but Czechoslovakia nevertheless relies on imports to meet its domestic requirements.



#### 4. Forestry

Forests are the dominant feature of vegetation in almost the entire country. Covering 31% of the land area, 62% are coniferous and 38% deciduous. Czechoslovakia's forestry output 1966-1969 was as follows:

FORESTRY					
		1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Production. . . .	million cubic metres	13.2	14.6	13.7	14.0
Softwood . . . . .	" " "	10.1	11.6	10.4	10.3

Source: Europa Yearbook 1971

#### 5. Industry

Czechoslovakia has been an industrially advanced country since even before the First World War with a secure outlet for its manufactures in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Industrial development continued after the Second World War, and between 1949 and 1969 industrial output grew at an annual average of 9%. However, the emphasis on quantitative rather than qualitative growth gave rise to some undesirable results.

Czechoslovakia's industrial development over the years has not been evenly spread over all sectors. Chemicals, rubber and asbestos have expanded most rapidly followed by heavy engineering, metal-working and building materials. Food processing, paper and printing industries grew at a slower pace.

Industrial production is the most important source of Czechoslovakia's national income, accounting for over 66% of the total. Industry in Czechoslovakia is state owned. In May 1968, plans were announced for radical changes in the economy including decentralization of industry, the granting of full autonomy to individual state enterprises and the acceptance of Western capital for joint ventures. However after the invasion of August 1968 these plans were withdrawn and there was a return to strong central management of industry. At the 1970 Comecon summit conference in Warsaw the plan to develop a joint economic policy included joint production schemes. Mutual industrial co-operation of the member countries is to be strengthened through joint research, development and production plans. Rationalization of production in manufacturing is being encouraged on an area-wide scale. For example, the Czechoslovakian and Polish rubber industries are concentrating on different products.

The rate of growth of Czechoslovakia's industrial production in 1970 was higher in comparison with the preceding years.



Industrial production in national corporations rose 7.7%, 1.2% higher than the 6.5% rate determined by the State Plan. In 1969 production increased 5.2% and in 1968 5.5%. The output increase was due to higher labor productivity.

In 1970, by individual branches of industry, the manufacture of consumer goods grew most rapidly increasing 8% while capital goods recorded a 7.5% increase. Textile and clothing industries production increased about 8%; leather, footwear and furrier industries 6% and glass, porcelain and ceramics industries 12%. General engineering increased 9%, the chemical industry 10% and metallurgy over 5%.

This growth rate was achieved despite shortcomings in some sectors of the industry, including some branches of chemical production, crude oil processing and industries turning out building materials, cellulose, paper, glass, china and ceramics.

The rate of industrial growth for 1971 is forecast at 5.3%. Domestic-oriented production is scheduled for relatively low growth, while production for export is being stressed. Particular emphasis is being placed on developing thermal and electric power, the chemical industry, the engineering industry, selected branches of the consumer goods industry and the building materials industry.

It is felt that Czechoslovakia's industry is not achieving a proper scale of production under the present industrial organization and it is planned to reduce the range of products manufactured. The Fifth Five Year Plan 1971-1975 is to concentrate on modernizing and expanding existing plants before embarking upon new construction and a more selective investment policy is planned for various industrial branches. The Plan calls for moderate industrial expansion based mostly on higher productivity.

The Plan also emphasizes the importance of developing export-effective goods, consumer items that correspond to "high public demand", expansion of refined-types of energy for the power base and concentration on modern raw materials, in chemicals especially.

The following table shows production of selected industrial products for 1970. Czechoslovakia is an important engineering country with a considerable output of cars and cycles. Other important industries include glass, beer, ceramics and textiles.





# PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Product	Unit of Measure	Production in 1970	Index for 1970 in % of 1969
Black coal	Thous. tons	28 183	103.6
Brown coal	Thous. tons	77 522	103.9
Gas	Mil. cu. m.	2 458	110.9
Electric power	Mil. kWh	45 163	104.7
Pig iron	Thous. tons	7 548	107.7
Raw steel	Thous. tons	11 480	106.3
Nitrogenous fertilizers	Thous. t/N	324	108.5
Phosphor fertilizers	Thous. t/P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	322	111.6
Passenger cars	Pieces	142 856	107.9
Tractors	Pieces	18 465	99.2
Lorries	Pieces	24 462	103.5
Agricultural machines and equipment (excl. tractors)	Mil. Cz. crowns	859	127.2
Household refrigerators	Pieces	300 408	111.5
Cements	Thous. tons	7 402	109.9
Lime (excl. waste lime)	Thous. tons	2 148	100.8
Building parts*)	Thous. cu. m.	4 537	113.7
Refractories	Thous. cu. units	2 222	105.8
Cotton materials	Mil. metres	509	106.6
Leather footwear	Mil. pairs	55.3	101.1
Pine timber*)	Thous. cu. m.	2 955	102.0
Wooden and other types of furniture	Mil. Cz. crowns	3 002	108.7
Slaughterhouse meat	Thous. tons	630	106.9
Pasteurized consumer milk	Mil. litres	1 018	94.4
Dairy butter	Thous. tons	86.9	100.0
Bottled beer	Thous. hectolitres	9 535	106.1

\*) Preliminary data

Source: Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade

## The Textile and Textile Machinery Industries

The Czechoslovakian textile industry and textile machinery industry have traditionally been important to the country with Czechoslovakia producing the major proportion of her machinery requirements herself. New emphasis being placed on the expansion of textile products will involve extensive rationalization not only in the textile industry itself, but in the engineering industry producing textile machinery. The textile machinery industry is expected to increase the production of conventional machines as well as to develop new designs. The Czechoslovakian textile machinery industry exports its products to more than 70 countries. The textile industry is expected to increase by nearly 25% during the next five years according to the Fifth Five Year Plan.

## The Engineering Industry

Czechoslovakia holds an important position in world production



of machine tools and the number of advanced kinds of machine tools it produces is continuously being increased. Over 250 basic types of machine tools are produced, one-third of which are assorted lathes. Machine tools represent over 18% of exports of Czechoslovakia's engineering goods. At present, the Czechoslovakian machine tool industry produces 85-90% of machinery required by its domestic industries.

Production in the engineering industry is expected to nearly double over the next five years. Increasing attention is being placed to the development of such products as electronic numerical control systems, and particular stress is being laid upon the development of semi-conductors, computers, measuring and control instruments and modern telecommunications systems.

Czechoslovakia produces tractors, trucks, cars and locomotives which not only satisfy domestic demand but are exported to 70 countries including Europe, Japan and South America. Czechoslovakia is also a major exporter of diesel engines. Automobile production is expected to increase to 167,000 cars in 1975 compared to 142,856 in 1970. Farm tractors are produced by the Zbrojovka Concern in Brno. With the planned emphasis on farm mechanization, the output of agricultural machinery is expected to increase about 35% over the next five years including a substantial increase in tractor production.

The largest producer of industrial machinery in Czechoslovakia is Skoda National Corporation with branches in Plzen and Prague. It produces most of the important mechanical-engineering products and more than 35% of its output is exported. Among its major manufactures are steam power stations, turbines, generators, condensing and regenerating equipment, rolling mills for metallurgy, hydraulic extrusion presses, various foundry equipment and transport equipment.

#### The Food Processing Industry

The Czechoslovakian food processing industry is one of Czechoslovakia's largest industries in terms of volume of production. Slow growth in the agricultural sector in the past has restricted expansion in the food processing industry with the result the Czechoslovakian food industry for the most part has only supplied the domestic market. Exceptions are exports of such items as Pilsner beer, Prague ham, sugar and malt. With the anticipated growth of agriculture production, the food processing industry should also increase, and expanded processing capacities are being planned over the next five years. The food industry is expected to grow by 3% in 1971. The Five Year Plan envisages a growth of 18% by 1975.

#### The Construction Industry

Under the current Plan, construction is expected to increase by 38%. With the increased investment in construction during



the next five years, including half a million new dwelling units, the output of building materials is to increase approximately 47-49%. New materials are to be used in increasing measure. Expansion will centre on prefabricated elements and new factories are planned for cement, prefabricated panels and bricks.

### The Wood Products Industry

The Czech forest-based industry has shown rapid growth in the past few years, resulting in more timber being taken from the forests than can be replenished by natural growth or reforestation. According to the Plan production of plywood should rise by 150% by 1975 while output of chip-board and fibreboard should double. These gains are expected to come from expanding existing facilities. Paper and cardboard production is to rise about 43% to 1.2 million metric tons, mainly through reconstructing and modernizing existing works.

### The Footwear Industry

Czechoslovakia's footwear industry has long enjoyed a good reputation and has been one of the country's important sources of foreign exchange. Approximately 43% of production is exported. The output of footwear, on a per capita, surpasses that of most of the highly developed nations. Production is expected to increase by 25% over the next five years with much more use being made of synthetic materials. By mid-decade, 17% of production is expected to be made of porous plastic materials.

### The Glass Industry

The glass and crystal industry of Czechoslovakia is also a major source of foreign exchange. Czechoslovakian crystal is world famous and the glass industry also turns out sheets, flat and hollow glass, technical laboratory and optical glass. The output of the glass and ceramics industry is expected to nearly double over the next five years, focusing on production of packing glass for the food and drug industries.

### The Chemical Industry

The chemical industry witnessed above average gains in fertilizers, fibres, plastics and tires in 1970.

The current Five Year Plan gives continuing priority to the expansion of this industry. The chemical industry is expected to grow by 60% over the next five years with emphasis being placed on the processing of crude oil and on petro-chemicals. The output of synthetic fibres is to double to over 60,000 tons and the production of synthetic plastic leather is to be introduced. The amount of plastic materials is to double with stress being laid on thermoplastics. In order to improve



agricultural production, priority is also being given to fertilizers. Nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers occupy an important place in the Czechoslovakian chemical industry. The production of multi-component fertilizers is expected to double over the next five years.

### Mining

Czechoslovakia's mineral deposits, although varied, are not abundant and the bulk of her mineral requirements must be imported. Because of this deficiency in domestic supply, the Czechoslovakian government accords high priority in the allocation of foreign exchange to imports of such minerals as copper, zinc and crude oil.

Coal, iron-ore, uranium ore, nickel, zinc, copper, manganese, antimony, cobalt, silver, graphite, ceramic clay and glass sands are all found in Czechoslovakia, the most important being coal, iron and uranium.

Hard and brown coal and lignite deposits are located in Ostrave, Kladno, Plzen, Rosice and Trutnov. Hard coal comes exclusively from underground mines, while a substantial part of brown coal is mined from open pits. By mid 1975 coal and lignite annual production is expected to reach 116-117 million metric tons of which brown coal should constitute 88-89 million tons. New mines are planned for Brezno, Most and Maxim-Gorky.

Domestic production of iron-ore meets only a small proportion of Czechoslovakia's requirements with the balance being met by imports, mainly from the U.S.S.R.

Domestic crude oil production has remained at about 1.6 million tons per year the past three years and is also inadequate to meet domestic requirements. The bulk of Czechoslovakia's demand is filled by a pipe-line from the Soviet Union. Deliveries from the U.S.S.R. are expected to increase to a total of 15 to 17 million tons in 1976.

The following table shows annual production of major minerals in Czechoslovakia.

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Hard coal (million tons)	26.1	27.2	28.1
Brown coal           "	70.8	75.3	77.5
Coke                   "	9.5	10.0	-
Iron ore               "	1.6	1.6	1.6

Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin





## 6. Finance

Czechoslovakia's banks were nationalized in 1945 and in 1948 they were merged into two institutes: The Zivnostenska Banka for Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia and the Tatra Banka for Slovakia. In 1950, these two and the Post Office Savings Bank were integrated into the State Bank of Czechoslovakia (Cezkoslevenska Statni Banka). This bank transacts all normal banking business and is the only bank of issue.

The Czechoslovakia currency is the Koruna. Foreign exchange is under state monopoly and Czechoslovakian currency may not be imported or exported. As all means of production are nationalized, foreign investment takes the form of loans or technical co-operation rather than direct participation.

Following is the budget for the year 1969.

### Budget (million korunas)

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>%</u>
Receipts from Socialist sector	148,112	80.3
Taxes	23,854	12.9
Other receipts	11,573	6.3
Payments and redistributions among Production Economic units	890	0.5
Total	184,429	100
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>%</u>
National economy	78,122	44.2
Culture and Social Welfare	80,403	45.4
Defence	14,268	8.1
Administration	4,149	2.3
Total	176,942	100

Source: Europa Yearbook 1971

## 7. Utilities

### Energy

Consumption of electricity in Czechoslovakia, on a per capita basis, is among the highest in the world. Czechoslovakia's electrical output does not meet domestic requirements and as much as 1,400 million kwh of electricity has to be imported each year.



Czechoslovakia electricity is mainly thermal, with hydro-electricity playing a minor role due to lack of suitable sites and the growing need of water for human consumption. Most of the hydro-electricity is located in Slovakia.

The annual production of electricity in Czechoslovakia for the past years shows a steady increase.

Electricity Production 1966-1970  
billion kwh

1967	38.6
1968	41.5
1969	43.0
1970	44.9

Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin

Czechoslovakia has proposed long term programmes for the development of her power resources. The Five Year Plan 1971-1975 emphasises the expansion of refined-types of energy. Nuclear power is also being expanded but thermal power stations will continue to play a major role.

According to the Plan the proportion of liquid fuels and natural gas is to be increased to about 30% of total energy sources with a corresponding decline in coal. Czechoslovakia has started construction on part of the natural gas pipeline through which Soviet gas will flow to Eastern and Western European Countries. To be completed in 1980, about 30 billion cubic metres of gas are expected to flow through this line at that time. Czechoslovakia is expected to use about 13% of the total pipe-line capacity. A percentage of this will be supplied by the U.S.S.R. as payment for transit fee for gas transfer over Czechoslovakian territory.

Electricity's annual output is expected to reach 62-63 billion kwh by 1975 compared to 44.9 billion kwh in 1970. A new power station with a potential of 3,700-megawatts is expected to come into operation.

A nuclear power station will soon be in operation at Jaslovske, Bohunie and two further plants of capacity 1,800-m.w. are planned for completion by 1980. These plants are to be built according to Soviet design. With regard to nuclear energy, Eastern European countries co-operate closely, but in a way to ensure Soviet control.

Transportation

As a land-locked country without access to the sea, Czechoslovakia's transportation systems are of special importance to the country. The Five Year Plan is emphasising investment in modernization of these systems. It is estimated that total cargo movement will increase by 20% over the next five years.



In the absence of sea-transport, railways play a more important role. About 60% of all freight traffic is carried by the railways which have a total length of 8,250 miles. About 18% is presently electrified. Rationalization plans includes the closing of seldom-used rail-lines and the electrification of most lines.

Roads carry a large proportion of the passenger transport. It is estimated that more than a billion dollars will be spent on road network improvements. It is expected that road transportation will see the addition of 60,000 trucks and 10,000 buses over the next five years. At the end of 1969 there were approximately 700,000 passenger cars in Czechoslovakia and over 175,000 trucks and buses.

The Elbe and Danube Rivers are navigable and Czechoslovakia's overseas trade passes through East German, Polish and Black Sea ports. A new port, of proposed reloading capacity of 8 million tons, is to be started during the 1971-1975 Plan at Bratislava.

Czechoslovakia has about 60 regular internal air services. Air transport, run by the Czechoslovakian Air-lines is expected to continue to rely on imports of Soviet-built planes.

#### TRANSPORT

	1967	1968	1969
Railway Transport:			
Freight . . . . (thousand tons)	226,123	227,341	225,616
Passengers . . . . (millions)	643.0	607.4	572.2
Public Road Transport:			
Freight . . . . (thousand tons)	230,377	231,920	219,362
Passengers . . . . (millions)	1,717.5	1,703.5	1,677.5
Waterway Transport:			
Freight . . . . (thousand tons)	4,197	4,340	3,851
Passengers . . . . (thousands)	3,844	n.a.	n.a.
Air Transport:			
Freight . . . . (tons)	22,543	21,417	23,311
Passengers . . . . (thousands)	1,393	1,359	1,471

Source: Europa Yearbook 1971

#### Communications

The five television stations in Czechoslovakia are all nationalized. The number of T.V., radios and telephones in Czechoslovakia has gradually increased over the past four years, but the Five Year Plan recognizes the need for further improving communications. 430,000 telephones are to be put into operation and automation increased for two-fifths of the network.

In 1969 there were 1.9 million telephones, 3.2 million radio sets, and 2.9 million television sets in Czechoslovakia.



## 8. Tourism

The Czech tourist industry is gradually showing signs of recovery after a sharp drop in the number of tourists following the invasion in August 1968. The Czechoslovakian government is vigorously involved in attempts to attract tourists. Renovations of historic buildings is continuing and hotels are being built to ease a shortage of tourist accommodation which has existed since World War II. Two major tourist projects are in process, a health resort at Karlovy, Vary and ski resort facilities in the Tatra mountains.

The number of tourists visiting Czechoslovakia is shown below.

<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
3,519,000	4,603,688	4,165,957	2,899,213

Source: Europa Yearbook 1971





## STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TRADE

### 1. Foreign Trade Policies

Foreign trade is entirely nationalized and a business deal can be concluded primarily only with Foreign Trade Corporations (each licensed to deal in specific goods), the Ministry of Foreign Trade Representatives or with special trading missions. Some large industrial concerns are now allowed direct contracts with new Western customers or orders may also be taken and placed at international fairs in Eastern Europe, the number of enterprises allowed to do so was cut from 67 to 19 in 1970. Foreign exchange allocations limit what various enterprises can buy.

Domestic conditions, as well as political circumstances dictate the pattern of Czechoslovakia's trade. As a member of COMECON, Czechoslovakia trades primarily with its COMECON partners. Czechoslovakia does however have long-term trade agreements with various countries including Afganistan, Algeria, Austria, Britain, Benelux, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia, U.A.R., Uganda and Yugoslavia. Canada has been enjoying a most favoured nation's treatment with Czechoslovakia since 1928. Tariffs and taxes are not a significant factor as foreign trade is integrated in the national economic plans and the amount and terms of trade are largely the result of intergovernmental negotiations.

No licenses or permits are required for either imports or exports if the tradings are conducted by foreign trade corporations.

Czechoslovakia is interested in increasing exports to the western countries. It is planned that Czechoslovakia's imports from the non-communist countries are to be held back in favour of purchases from the COMECON countries. However, purchases of advanced equipment and know-how from the West will probably again increase faster than planned, although consumer goods may stay at present levels.

#### General

Czechoslovakia ranks amongst the countries having the highest per capita share of foreign trade.

During the past 10 years Czechoslovakia's total turnover of foreign trade has doubled with imports growing more rapidly than exports. The average annual turnover growth was 6.5% with export growth amounting to 6.2% and imports 6.8%.



The following table shows the turnover of foreign trade for the years 1960-1970. Growth during the first five years was marked by a considerable lead of imports over exports. From 1965-1970 the rate of growth was more balanced with exports acquiring a slight lead. The target growth of 35% was more than fulfilled during the last Five Year Plan 1966-1970.

**THE TOTAL TURNOVER OF FOREIGN TRADE  
IN THE PERIOD OF FROM 1960-1970**

In indices, on the basis of values ex frontier  
of the supplier country in prices valid in 1966

	1960	1965-1960	1970-1965	1970-1960
Turnover	100	143	140	200
Export	100	139	141	197
Import	100	147	138	204

Source: Czechoslovak Foreign Trade

In 1970 the planned export targets to both socialist and market economy countries were filled. Total Czechoslovakian trade turnover grew by 13% with imports increasing 12% and exports 14%. Trade with the socialist countries increased 13% with exports increasing 17% and imports 8% and a favourable trade balance was achieved with these countries. Trade with non-socialist countries increased by 16%, with imports increasing 22% and exports 8%. An unfavourable balance of trade resulted for Czechoslovakia in this area due to the trade deficit with the economically advanced countries.

The following tables show Czechoslovakia's foreign trade by areas during the past five years. Socialist countries account for 70% of Czechoslovakia's trade, with the C.M.E.A.\* countries accounting for the major proportion.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade by Area

	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1966-70</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1966-70</u>
Socialist countries, total	69.39	71.10	70.67	70.46
C.M.E.A.	63.79	66.18	64.68	64.26
Other Socialist countries	5.59	4.92	5.95	6.20
Non Socialist countries, total	30.60	28.89	29.36	29.53
Economically advanced countries	24.48	21.95	20.34	19.73
Developing countries	6.12	6.93	9.01	9.79

Source: Czechoslovak Foreign Trade # 5, 1971

\*U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary  
Romania, Mongolian Peoples' Republic, Poland



Czechoslovakia's foreign trade is expected to increase by 36%-38% during the next five years, with trade with the Socialist countries growing by 43%-45%.

### Czechoslovakia Imports

With the exception of 1967, Czechoslovakia's imports have increased steadily and in 1970 amounted to \$3.7 billion. In 1971 imports are expected to increase 6.5%. Czechoslovakia has been increasing its imports of machinery and tools during the past 10 years and these now account for 33% of total imports compared to 22% in 1960. The share of imports of fuels and raw materials, including building materials, although still accounting for 43% of total imports, has declined from 53% in 1960. In 1970 imports of manufactured goods amounted to 8.5% of total imports compared to 3.3% ten years ago. The following table shows imports by commodity grouping 1968-1970.

#### Imports by Commodity Grouping 1968-1970 % of Total

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Machines, equipment and tools	31.3	31.9	33.3
Fuels, raw materials and metals	25.1	24.5	23.7
Chemical products, fertilizers & rubber	7.9	7.9	8.9
Building materials	1.4	1.6	1.2
Raw materials of vegetable & animal origin	11.4	10.4	9.3
Live animals	0.1	0.2	0.3
Raw materials for food production	6.8	6.2	5.5
Foodstuffs	8.9	9.0	9.3
Manufactured goods	7.1	8.3	8.5
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Czechoslovakia Foreign Trade # 4, 1971

The priority list of Czechoslovakian imports for the next five years includes heavy electrical equipment, modern communications systems, numerically-controlled machine tools, agricultural machinery and construction and roadbuilding machinery. The chemical industry will need equipment to substantially raise production of plastics, polyester, fertilizers, synthetic rubber and automobile tires. Priority will also be given to the import of copper, zinc, crude oil, wood pulp, wool and hides.

As can be seen from the following table the U.S.S.R. remains Czechoslovakia's major supplier, contributing 33% of Czechoslovakia's imports, followed by East Germany contributing 12%. Czechoslovakia's main Western trading partners are West Germany, Italy, the U.K. and Austria, but the share of the Western countries is relatively small.





Czechoslovak Imports by Countries 1968-1970  
% of total

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
U.S.S.R.	33.7	33.5	32.7
East Germany	13.0	12.6	12.0
China, Mainland	0.6	1.0	0.7
Hungary	5.9	5.8	4.9
Poland	8.1	7.9	7.3
West Germany	3.3	4.5	5.7
Bulgaria	2.9	3.0	2.5
U.K.	2.6	2.4	2.5
Romania	3.6	4.2	3.7
Austria	2.3	2.7	2.8
France	1.4	1.5	1.7
Netherlands	2.3	1.6	1.5
Yugoslavia	1.9	1.9	2.9
Belgium-Lux.	0.7	0.6	0.6
Italy	1.6	1.9	2.1
U.S.A.	0.5	0.6	0.7

Czechoslovakia's Exports

In 1970 Czechoslovakia exported goods valued at \$3.9 billion. Czechoslovakia's exports have increased steadily during the past five years. The 1971 export target has been set at an 8% increase.

In 1970 exports of machinery and equipment accounted for one half of total exports, compared to 45% in 1960. Fuels and raw materials share accounted for 29% the same as in 1960, and manufactured goods 16% compared to 20% ten years ago. An exceptional role in Czechoslovakia's exports is the export of complete industrial plants.

The following table shows Czechoslovakia's exports by commodity grouping for the years 1968-1970.

Exports by Commodity Groups 1968-1970

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Machinery and equipment	49.4	50.9	50.1
Fuels, mineral raw materials & metals	17.6	18.6	18.8
Chemicals	4.4	4.3	4.7
Building materials	1.8	1.7	2.2
Animal & vegetable oils & fats	4.1	3.9	3.7
Live animals	0.1	0.1	0.1
Raw material for food preparation	1.9	1.9	1.4
Foodstuffs	2.6	2.7	2.6
Manufactured goods	18.1	15.9	16.4
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Czechoslovak Foreign Trade # 4, 1971





Czechoslovakia is stressing the sales of its old, established export products. Czechoslovakia is an important supplier of metalworking machinery, footwear and leather working machines, textile machines, combustion engines, diesel sets and tractors.

Increased exports of heavy machinery and equipment, as well as consumer goods such as textiles, footwear and glassware, are planned over the next five years.

As in the case of imports, the U.S.S.R. is the biggest trading partner for Czech exports, followed by East Germany. In 1970 the U.S.S.R. took 32% of total Czech exports. The share of the Western countries is again very small, although Czechoslovakia hopes to expand exports to these countries in the future. In 1970 the U.K. was the main purchaser among the Western countries.

Czechoslovak Exports by Countries  
% of Total

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
U.S.S.R.	33.5	33.9	32.2
East Germany	10.9	10.8	12.1
China, Mainland	0.8	0.8	0.8
Hungary	5.7	4.1	5.3
Poland	7.7	7.4	8.1
West Germany	4.0	5.4	5.5
Bulgaria	2.7	2.4	2.5
U.K.	2.3	2.3	2.1
Romania	3.3	3.2	4.1
Austria	1.8	2.1	1.9
France	1.2	1.3	1.4
Netherlands	1.1	1.1	1.1
Yugoslavia	3.5	4.1	4.0
Belgium	0.6	0.7	0.6
Italy	2.0	1.9	1.8
U.S.A.	0.8	0.5	0.6

Following is a survey of Czechoslovak exports and imports of selected commodities for 1970.

Survey of Exports and Imports of Selected Commodities in 1970

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Index</u>
Power trans- formers	pcs	766	146.2	4,010	189.2
Antifriction bearings	thous. pcs	13,855	225.4	14,770	-
Lorries	pcs	8,562	114.6	3,259	81.6
Passenger cars	pcs	73,909	121.7	31,835	84.7
Buses	pcs	678	118.1	852	206.8

Cont.



	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Index</u>
Motorcycles and scooters	pcs	91,863	73.5	8	160.0
Bituminous coal & anthracite	thous.tons	2,970	111.9	4,528	98.6
Hard coal coke	thous.tons	2,500	96.7	15	13.8
Brown coal	thous.tons	1,091	94.6	65	16.0
Soft-coal briquettes	thous.tons	42	97.9	974	125.0
Crude oil	thous.tons	47	-	9,798	104.5
Town gas	million cu.m	86	39.4	1,357	149.3
Iron ore	thous.tons	138	9.2	12,724	118.7
Pig iron	thous.tons	45	49.0	779	110.3
Rolled stock of ferrous metals	thous.tons	2,147	23.9	501	77.7
Pipes	thous.tons	415	103.1	59	132.1
Natural rubber	tons	-	-	5,065	119.4
Synthetic rubber	tons	11,154	152.4	36,407	107.6
Tyres & tubes	thous.sets	81	107.8	6	21.5
Cement	thous.tons	496	224.4	544	101.5
Plate window glass	thous.sq.m	12,542	101.0	1,829	161.2
Refractory materials	thous.tons	464	123.8	64	177.6
Round wood	thous.cu.m	1,553	105.4	90	127.2
Cellulose	thous.tons	23	86.5	80	114.4
Newsprint	thous.tons	41	93.6	9	137.9
Cotton fibre	thous.tons	-	-	114	137.9
Wool	thous.tons	2	161.5	20	88.0
Synthetic fibre	thous.tons	15	106.9	11	243.2
Hides	thous.tons	-	-	43	118.9
Raw tobacco	tons	524	29.2	15,699	83.7
Wheat	thous.tons	-	-	1,026	83.7
Rye	thous.tons	-	-	76	88.7
Barley	thous.tons	54	135.0	139	70.6
Oilseeds	tons	3,225	137.5	188,219	111.3
Natural coffee	tons	-	-	14,810	95.6
Cocoa beans	tons	-	-	21,847	169.9
Meat & meat prod.	thous.tons	19	63.5	121	110.5
Butter	thous.tons	1	157.1	11	133.8
Eggs in shell	million pcs	47	317.6	58	55.0
Fresh vegetables	thous.tons	38	85.7	26	28.8
Fruit	thous.tons	24	91.6	263	91.0
Refined sugar	thous.tons	296	107.1	-	-
Cigarettes	million pcs	-	-	2,934	71.9
Cotton fabrics	million m	113	107.4	6	123.9
Woollen fabrics	million m	6	98.4	2	100.0
Silk fabrics	million m	21	111.0	2	87.0
Linen fabrics	million m	18	106.9	-	-
Leather footwear	million pairs	28,292	108.3	3,064	220.1
Furniture	million Cz.crowns	243	113.9	138	103.6

Source: Czechoslovakia Foreign Trade #4, 1971



## CANADIAN TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### 1. General

Canada's trade with Czechoslovakia is of relatively small volume and in 1970 represented approximately .1% of Canada's total trade. In trading with Czechoslovakia Canada usually imports far more than she exports. For the past five years Canada has had a substantial trade deficit with Czechoslovakia although this was decreased by \$5.6 million in 1970. In 1970 Canada exported \$6.9 million worth of goods to Czechoslovakia, an increase of \$3.1 million over 1969, while importing \$27.4 million, a decrease of \$2.6 million from 1969. The following table shows Canadian trade with Czechoslovakia for the years 1960-1970.

Canadian Trade with Czechoslovakia, 1960-1970  
in Thousand Dollars

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
1960	6,654	6,767	+ 113
1961	8,405	20,617	+12,212
1962	9,033	3,522	- 5,511
1963	9,204	13,289	+ 4,085
1964	12,847	54,230	+41,383
1965	15,965	34,762	+18,797
1966	21,709	5,080	-16,629
1967	28,529	10,970	-17,559
1968	27,367	12,394	-16,973
1969	30,046	3,770	-26,276
1970	27,491	6,872	-20,619

Source: DBS Trade of Canada

### 2. Canadian Exports to Czechoslovakia

In 1970 Canadian exports to Czechoslovakia increased by a substantial 84%. This increase was due mainly to new sales of rapeseed amounting to \$2.7 million. Exports have fluctuated widely during the period 1965-1970 because of the fluctuations in the sales of cereals. The main items of export other than cereals are hides and skins, aircraft engines and light industrial machinery.

Following are the main commodities exported by Canada to Czechoslovakia. In 1970 they represented 92% of total Canadian exports to this country.



Principal Canadian Exports to Czechoslovakia 1968-1970

	<u>\$'000</u>		
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Cattle hides, raw	949.0	852.9	682.4
Flaxseed	1,332.3	1,088.9	948.6
Rapeseed	-	-	2,719.3
Construction maintenance machinery and parts	-	91.7	513.0
Textile industries machinery and parts	219.2	314.7	396.6
Aircraft engines and parts	115.7	165.6	613.3
Asbestos	1,409.9	906.5	451.0
Wheat	7,824.2	-	-

3. Ontario Exports to Czechoslovakia

In 1970 Ontario's exports to Czechoslovakia decreased 9.1% to \$677,300. This amount represented 9.9% of total Canadian exports to this country.

Ontario Exports to Czechoslovakia

	<u>\$'000</u>		
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Ontario exports	1,948.6	745.1	677.3
% of total Canadian exports to Czechoslovakia	17.5	19.8	9.9

The higher Ontario exports in 1968 was due to a one-time sale of oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels, which amounted to \$1.3 million. The main items Ontario exports are raw hides and skins, measuring equipment and metal-working machines.

Principal Ontario Exports to Czechoslovakia

	<u>\$'000</u>		
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Rawhides, & skins exc. fur skins	530.1	580.7	383.6
Measuring laboratory etc. equipment	3.6	42.8	170.6
% of total Ontario exports	27.4	83.6	83.3

4. Canadian Imports from Czechoslovakia

In 1970 Canadian imports from Czechoslovakia decreased 8.6% from 1969. These imports cover a large range of products including textiles, footwear, steel products, machinery, sporting and recreational goods and glass.





The following table shows the principal products Canada imports from Czechoslovakia.

<u>Canadian Imports from Czechoslovakia 1968-1970</u>			
<u>\$'000</u>			
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Concrete reinforced bars			
carbon steel	2,402.5	1,655.8	584.3
Wire rods, steel, hot rolled	2,564.9	4,897.2	4,431.4
Footwear	3,524.8	3,601.9	4,037.8
Cotton, broadwoven fabrics	2,457.9	3,008.5	2,702.5
Glass tableware	339.9	420.0	397.9
Tumblers & stemware glass or crystal	566.3	311.9	371.0

#### Marketing Opportunities for Canadian and Ontario Exporters

Given the small amount Canada exports to Czechoslovakia there is scope for improvement in sales, despite the problems of distance and the tendency for Czechoslovakians to be more aware of European products and technology than Canadian. It takes time (up to two years for some products) and persistence to develop the Czech market. Frequent calls on the foreign trade companies and the prospective end users are important.

There are indications that potential markets exist in Czechoslovakia in the following fields: airport equipment, forestry and paper-mill machinery and equipment, some chemicals, special industrial production machinery, equipment designed to increase labor productivity, cattle breeding stock, special agricultural machinery and communications equipment and equipment to be used with Czechoslovakian products such as numerical control systems for machine tools.

#### Promoting the Products

In Brno, an International Trade Fair is held every year, in which foreign manufacturers exhibit their wares.

In addition, a new foreign trade association, ZENIT, was formed with authorization to represent foreign firms. This new association is composed of three formerly separate bodies, TRANSAKTA (representation), INSPECKTA (trade superintendence), and RAPID (publicity), with assistance from the Czechoslovakian Commercial Bank. ZENIT is expected to perform the following services:

- To include and carry out specific transactions and to expand the sale of given products;
- To provide business information and engineering services.
- To build a network of servicing posts, to train servicemen, and to ensure standard repair of given products.
- To establish consignment stocks and to maintain an inventory of spare parts for imported products.



- To conduct market research and to explore the possibility of leasing or rental.
- To plan and arrange for publicity, translations, direct mail advertising, and other means of commercial promotion.
- To arrange for participation in fairs and exhibitions, and
- To represent foreign firms to the Czech authorities, and to ensure compliance with the country's regulations.

This new association was formed on the basis of a decree by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Its address is:

ZENIT  
Na Mustku 11  
Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

For importation of machinery and equipment into Czechoslovakia, there is a special corporation called Phoenix Praha, which represents foreign firms to facilitate such importations.

#### Licensing, Joint Ventures, etc.

Czechoslovakia is interested in buying production licenses and in establishing joint ventures with Western entrepreneurs. At the same time, the sale of Czech licenses have multiplied rapidly in recent years: research institutes receive about 45% of their foreign exchange income from the sale of licenses. At present, Czechoslovakia pays far less than the West, on a per capita basis, in license fees. This is expected to change, as the authority intends to increase the purchase of foreign licenses.



CANADIAN EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY COMMODITIES

TABLE I

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970		CLASS
			QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA						
630	630 BABY CHICKS	NO	5,250	6,531	1,250	6,384	630
999	999 LIVE ANIMALS N E S			225			999
1199	1199 POULTRY, FRESH OR FROZEN	CWT			3	103	1199
1519	1519 SAUSAGE, FRESH OR CURED	LB	3,308	696			1519
14449	14449 SAUSAGE AND SIMILAR MEAT CASINGS	LB			24,832	44,067	14449
14629	14629 INFANT AND JUNIOR FOODS	LB N			14,110	23,843	14629
18399	18399 TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED N E S	LB					18399
20110	20110 CATTLE HIDES, RAW	NO	157	100			20110
20120	20120 CALF AND KIP SKINS, RAW	NO	86,362	852,975	86,748	682,493	20120
20140	20140 HORSE HIDES, RAW	NO			1,000	6,000	20140
20999	20999 CRUDE ANIMAL AND FISH PROD INED NES			2,200	1,000	7,546	20999
21199	21199 SEEDS FOR SOWING N E S	LB	1,102	187			21199
21230	21230 FLAXSEED	CWT	187,937	1,088,900	194,863	948,621	21230
21240	21240 RAPESEED	CWT			436,269	2,719,328	21240
25950	25950 MOLYBDENUM IN ORES, CONC. & SCRAP	CWT	694	131,800			25950
27120	27120 ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 3 GR.	TON	542	208,767	448	210,273	27120
27130	27130 ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 4 & 5	TON	2,423	463,466	597	131,453	27130
27140	27140 ASBESTOS SHORTS, GROUP 6-9 GRADES	TON	1,221	134,310	966	109,274	27140
31089	31089 FURS, DRESSED N E S			25,914		32,248	31089
36169	36169 MAN-MADE FIBRE YARN N E S	LB			96	182	36169
37519	37519 RAYON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS	LB	2,000	859			37519
37599	37599 BROAD WOV FAB, 1 MAN-MADE FIBRE NES	LB	95	1,170			37599
38429	38429 NARROW FABRICS	LB	427	5,094			38429
38999	38999 TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S			793			38999
40535	40535 RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS AND ISOTOPES					8,064	40535
42499	42499 PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES	CWT		12,574	496	7,671	42499
42509	42509 PLASTIC FILM AND SHEET	CWT	5	300	217	9,881	42509
42909	42909 INSECTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES	CWT	130	45,996	31	7,624	42909
44430	44430 BARS, STEEL, HOT ROLLED	CWT	11	196			44430
45149	45149 ALUMINUM FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S	CWT			6	1,339	45149
45945	45945 MAGNESIUM	LB		120			45945
45999	45999 NON-FERROUS METAL ALLOYS N E S	LB			7	590	45999
46999	46999 METAL FABRICATED BASIC PRODUCTS NES			1,076			46999
47659	47659 ABRASIVE WHEELS AND STONES					216	47659
50299	50299 ENGINES, TURBINES AND PARTS N E S					141	50299
50969	50969 FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S			52,466		16,351	50969
50999	50999 GEN. PURPOSE INDUS. MACHY & PTS NES					175	50999
51439	51439 INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS, TRACTORS & PARTS	NO	2	7,426			51439
52329	52329 MACHINE TOOLS METALWORK. & PTS NES			610			52329
52349	52349 WELDING APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT & PTS			4,810		4,692	52349
52399	52399 METALWORKING MACHY, EQUIP & PTS NES			150			52399
52909	52909 RUBBER WORKING MACHY, EQUIP & PARTS			12,035		2,376	52909
52929	52929 CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE MACHY & PT			91,711		513,081	52929
52979	52979 TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY AND PARTS			314,702		396,618	52979
52999	52999 SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS NES					59,065	52999
54151	54151 GRAIN DRILLS AND COMBINATION DRILLS	NO	1	2,280			54151
54199	54199 SOIL PREP SEEDING MACHY & PARTS NES	NO			1	109	54199
57099	57099 RAILWAY, STREET ROLL STOCK & PT NES	NO		14,011			57099
58999	58999 PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES			973		2,886	58999
60039	60039 AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND PARTS	NO	3	165,609	13	613,342	60039
62149	62149 PNEUMATIC TIRES, NEW N E S	NO			6	120	62149
63998	63998 ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT COMPONENTS NES					200	63998
66015	66015 COOKING STOVES RANGES OVENS ELEC PT			316			66015
68049	68049 SWITCHGEAR & PROTECT EQUIP & PT NES			370		355	68049
68069	68069 WIRING DEVICES AND PARTS			532		200	68069
69809	69809 WASHING MACH ELECTRIC DOMESTIC SIZE	NO			1	221	69809
70029	70029 ELECTRICITY-MEASURING INSTR & PARTS			17,641		8,202	70029
70069	70069 MEDICAL & REL. INSTR EQUIP & PT NES					137,000	70069
70079	70079 LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES			18,375		24,681	70079
70099	70099 MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP & PTS NES			7,262		6,549	70099
74012	74012 FURNITURE, WOODEN, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL			102			74012
74029	74029 OFFICE FURNITURE N E S			562			74029
77199	77199 OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS N E S			852			77199
78399	78399 OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO	183	563	140	898	78399



CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970		CLASS
			QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	
78465	SUITS AND DRESSES, KNITTED	NO			4	139	78465
78680	GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER	OZ PR	176	415			78680
78699	GLOVES AND MITTENS N E S	OZ PR	833	7,000			78699
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL			300			78809
78899	MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL N E S			165			78899
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S			393			78999
79049	RUBBER AND PLASTIC FOOTWEAR	PAIR	15,719	4,800			79049
80099	CLEANING, POLISHING PREP HHOLD CHEM						
83026	SKATES, ICE	PAIR	184	644	11,409	28,441	83026
83079	GAMES, TOYS, CHILDRENS VEH & PT NES			411		422	83079
83099	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES			478		3,361	83099
86049	LUGGAGE			111			86049
86099	HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL EQUIP & PT NES			11,740		14,188	86099
87019	BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMANS			2,574		13,549	87019
87099	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES			2,000			87099
89029	NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES & PERIODICALS			300		900	89029
89039	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS					266	89039
89090	ADVERTISING MATTER PRINTED N E S			5,023		5,017	89090
89099	PRINTED MATTER N E S			435		1,125	89099
90023	FOUNTAIN PENS, MECH. PENCILS & SETS					334	90023
90024	PARTS FOR PENS & MECHANICAL PENCILS			103			90024
90099	STATIONERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES NES			165		483	90099
91099	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP. & SUPPLIES NES			265		328	91099
94929	SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES			10,279		35,762	94929
94949	BUTTONS, NEEDLES PINS NOTIONS & PTS			5,367			94949
94955	MODELS AND PATTERNS N E S					281	94955
94995	NOVELTIES AND ART GOODS N E S			893		5,998	94995
95079	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, PLASTIC & PTS			4,421		8,538	95079
96059	TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S			11,619		3,000	96059
97020	CONTRACTORS EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS			2,629		3,899	97020
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH						97075
COUNTRY TOTAL				3,770,137		6,872,207	

Source: Statistics Canada 1970





- 33 -  
TABLE II  
ONTARIO DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
BY COMMODITIES 1969 - 1970

COMMODITIES	Value \$000	
	1969	1970
Poultry	6.5	6.4
Meat, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen		.1
Ready-Cooked Meat & Prep. not canned	.7	
Materials for Food Preparations		44.1
Other Foods		23.8
Raw Hides and Skins, Exc. Fur Skins	580.7	383.6
Other Crude Animal Products	2.2	
Man-Made Fibre Broadwoven Fabrics	1.2	
Other Fabrics	5.1	
Misc. Textile Fabricated Materials	.7	
Plastics and Syn Rubber, not Shaped	12.2	5.6
Plastics Basic Shapes and Forms	.3	.4
Indus. Chem. Specialties & Explosives	46.0	7.6
Bars and Rods, Steel	.2	
Aluminum, including alloys		1.3
Other Non-Ferrous Metals and Alloys	.1	
Other Metal Fabricated Basic Prod.	1.1	
Abrasive Basic Products		.2
Engines & Turbines, General Purpose		.1
Conveying, Elevating, etc. Equipment	7.4	
Metalworking Machinery	1.4	
Other Special Industry Machinery	12.0	1.2
Soil Prep, Seeding and Fert. Machy.	2.3	.1
Other Road Motor Veh. Pts. & Access.		.3
Pneumatic Tires, New		.1
Cooking Equipment for Food	.3	
Laundry Equipment, Domestic		.2
Measuring, Laboratory, etc. Equipment	42.8	170.6
Furniture and Fixtures	.7	
Office Machines and Equipment	.9	
Outerwear, except Knitted		.6
Toiletries, Cleaning Prep., etc.		1.7
Toys Games Sport & Recreation Equipment	.7	2.3
Misc. Household and Personal Equipment		3.4
Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	2.6	13.5
Printed Matter	3.7	3.7
Stationers & Office Supplies & Material	.1	
Miscellaneous End Products	1.1	1.3
Containers and Closures		.3
Other End Prod., Classified by Mat.		.4
Special Transactions - Trade	12.3	4.3
TOTAL FOR 246 CZECHOSLOVAKIA	745.1	677.3

SOURCE: 1. Statistics Canada  
2. Ontario Exports by Countries



TABLE III  
CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY COMMODITIES

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA						
699	LIVE PDLTRY N E S	NO		4	343	699
939	DOGS	NO		1	424	939
1799	MEAT & MEAT PREPARATIONS CANNED NES	LB M	6,467	7,795	2,518	1799
6420	BISCUITS & COOKIES, EXC. SODA BISC.	LB	10,753	480	271	6420
9915	PICKLES PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE	LB M	250,800	174,240	25,028	9915
10420	CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY N E S	LB	171,671	84,835	30,505	10420
10428	LICORICE CANDY	LB	7,206	1,712	1,729	10428
10449	SUGAR CANDY N E S	LB	398,748	66,495	421,637	10449
10475	SOFT DRINK CONCENTRATES AND SYRUPS	LB	67,155	8,311	10,164	10475
10499	SUGAR PREP. AND CONFECTIONERY N E S	LB	26,191	4,351	26,191	10499
17220	ALE, LAGER, PORTER AND STOUT	GAL	3,849	6,672	30,340	17220
17239	GRAPE WINES, STILL, TABLE STRENGTH	GAL			200	17239
17310	BRANDY	P GAL	879	7,201	1,605	17310
17360	LIQUEURS	P GAL	241	1,780	196	17360
21974	CRUDE HERBS & PLANT PT FOR MEDICINE			3,505	2,178	21974
27999	NON-METALLIC MINERALS, CRUDE N E S			755		27999
30899	LEATHER FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S			2,863		30899
31089	FURS, DRESSED N E S			5,852		31089
32115	RUBBER BELTS AND BELTING, V-TYPE				1,625	32115
32558	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS OF RUBBER N E S				112	32558
33559	PLYWOOD, HARDWOOD N E S	SF1/4	171,677	11,024	2,193	33559
33977	MOULDINGS, EXC. CONSTRUCTION TYPE			35,399	38,237	33977
33999	WOOD FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S			3,818	1,374	33999
35779	BUILDING BOARD N E S	CWT	1,685	6,640		35779
36405	COTTON THREAD FOR SEWING	LB	67,771	83,565	29,256	36405
36619	RAYON YARN, VISCOSE OR ACETATE	LB			225	36619
36947	CORDAGE AND TWINE OF MAN-MADE FIBRE	LB	1,124	1,874	1,595	36947
37149	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS, SILK	LB	2,572	1,933	9	37149
37206	WOOLLEN FAB ALL WOOL UND 12 OV 9 OZ	LB	856	3,443		37206
37208	WOOLLEN FAB ALL WOOL 9 OZ AND LESS	LB	5,244	19,336	2,018	37208
37218	WORSTED FAB ALL WOOL 9 OZ AND LESS	LB	1,520	5,015	3,024	37218
37302	DUCK AND ALLIED FABRICS, COTTON	LB	24,401	26,746	34,778	37302
37318	DRILL TWILL WARP SATEEN COT COLORED	LB	83,035	82,827	99,459	37318
37335	BROADCLOTH & LIGHT WT POPLIN COT BL	LB	5,220	4,824		37335
37338	BROADCLOTH & LT WT POPLIN COT COLOR	LB	94,283	94,245	70,574	37338
37343	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COTTON UNBL.	LB	6,411	5,665	7,140	37343
37345	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT BLEACHED	LB	149,851	99,814	52,621	37345
37348	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT COLORED	LB	657,515	582,467	531,366	37348
37354	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COT UNBL & BL	LB	4,360	2,663	7,038	37354
37358	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COTTON COLOR	LB	530,914	390,338	316,188	37358
37372	TOWELLING, COTTON, EXC. TERRY CLOTH	LB	1,186	942	4,826	37372
37382	COROURJYS, COTTON, COLOURED	LB	274,873	304,929	233,470	37382
37386	TERRY CLOTH, COTTON	LB	204,934	157,604	238,998	37386
37389	PILE FABRICS, COTTON N E S	LB	2,695	3,306		37389
37393	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COTTON UNBL NES	LB	137,896	113,055	161,828	37393
37395	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COTTON BL N E S	LB	124,637	118,722	49,711	37395
37398	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COT COLORED NES	LB	1,016,654	950,367	1,085,418	37398
37440	LIVEN BROAD WOVEN FABRICS	LB	74,669	57,058	51,148	37440
37519	RAYON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS	LB	580,409	473,388	597,782	37519
37539	NYLON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS	LB	9,682	12,300	1,627	37539
37545	POLYESTER BROAD WOVEN FABRICS	LB	5,115	8,595	1,756	37545
37708	WOOLLEN FAB. WOOL MIX 9 OZ. & LESS	LB	1,500	1,057	1,724	37708
37739	BROAD WOVEN FAB. WOOL MIXTURES NES	LB	10,389	20,971	33,004	37739
37749	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS, HAIR MIXTURES	LB	846	1,628		37749
37759	PILE FABRICS, MAN-MADE MIXTURES	LB	29,482	38,775	50,004	37759
37765	RAYON-POLYESTER BROAD WOVEN FAB NES	LB			809	37765
37767	RAYON MAN-MD MIX. BROAD WOV FAB NES	LB	34,037	27,259	18,957	37767
37769	RAYON MIXTURE BROAD WOVEN FAB. NES	LB	256	178	5,162	37769
37771	POLYESTER-COT LIGHTWEIGHT WOV FAB	LB			5,366	37771
37775	POLYESTER-COTTON BROAD WOV FAB NES	LB	39,838	66,854	1,192	37775
37789	BROAD WOVEN FAB. MIXED FIBRES N E S	LB	155,889	111,575	117,068	37789
38159	NETTING N E S	LB	521	1,296	1,053	38159
38319	BRAIDS, NON-ELASTIC	LB	6,762	23,824	6,180	38319
38339	RIBBONS	LB	741	1,458		38339
38342	WOV NAR FAB VEG FIBRE NON-ELAST NES	LB	40,654	46,569	40,190	38342
38344	WOV NAR FAB, MAN-MD NON-ELASTIC NES	LB	9,046	12,075	9,514	38344
38349	WOVEN NARROW FABRIC NON-ELASTIC NES	LB	4,775	10,608	5,890	38349
38609	LACE FABRICS	LB	2,822	13,225	13,164	38609
38619	EMBROIDERED AND ORNAMENTED FABRICS	LB	4,740	28,990	1,953	38619
38766	SILICONE-COATED FABRICS	LB	46,147	54,698	159,265	38766
38911	HOODS, SHAPES, FUR OR WOOL-FUR FELT	DOZ	13,774	200,430	13,090	38911
38919	HOODS AND SHAPES, TEXTILE N E S	DOZ	161	2,282	467	38919
38979	UNFINISHED APPAREL AND PARTS N E S			13,211		38979
38999	TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S			666		38999
40813	PHENOLS AND PHENOL-ALCOHOLS N E S	CWT	992	19,779	440	40813
40902	FORMIC ACID	CWT	330	2,955		40902
41163	HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE	CWT	2,424	22,464		41163
42119	GLUE, ANIMAL	LB	37,479	3,472	74,800	42119
42562	PLASTIC HANDLES AND KNOBS	CWT			4	42562
44325	GREY IRON & GREY IRON ALLOY CASTNGS	CWT	68	2,402	82	44325
44359	STEEL CASTINGS N E S	CWT	1,541	30,564	508	44359
44399	STEEL FORGINGS	CWT	7,465	112,424	1,808	44399
44405	CONCRETE REINF BARS CARBON STEEL HR	CWT	376,713	1,655,878	121,167	44405
44406	FLAT BARS, CARBON STEEL, HR N E S	CWT	174,138	738,237	92,869	44406
44409	BARS, CARBON STEEL, HOT ROLLED NES	CWT	117,934	442,059	46,937	44409
44423	BARS ALLOY TOOL STEEL & HIGH SPEED	CWT			88	44423



CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
			\$		\$	
44430	BAR, ALLOY STEEL, HOT ROLLED N E S CWT			2,076	14,247	44430
44450	WIRE RODS, STEEL, HOT ROLLED CWT	1,226,777	4,897,253	931,228	4,431,434	44450
44502	PLATES CARB STEEL 60 IN OR LESS NES CWT	66,459	290,631	99,524	559,420	44502
44503	PLATES CARB STEEL OV 60 TO 100 NES CWT	105,849	503,259	80,024	434,743	44503
44516	PLATES, ALLOY STEEL N E S CWT	13	483			44516
44519	PLATES STEEL FABRICATD OR COATD NES CWT	1,314	18,465	259	9,255	44519
44533	SHEET CARBON STEEL HR 24-51 IN. NES CWT	794	3,271			44533
44610	WIDE FLANGE BEAMS CARBON STEEL NES CWT	11,700	46,675	657	3,908	44610
44613	ANGLES, CARBON STEEL, LARGE SIZES CWT			450	2,413	44613
44616	CHANNELS, CS, INTERMEDIATE SIZES CWT			6,515	35,023	44616
44618	ANGLES, CS, INTERMEDIATE SIZES CWT	10,069	41,942	9,235	47,277	44618
44620	STRUCT SHAPE STEEL INTERMEDIATE NES CWT	883	3,386	3,286	19,727	44620
44630	STRUCT SHAPE STEEL, BAR SIZE N E S CWT	102,803	433,515	80,600	412,036	44630
44815	WELL CASING, NEW CWT	33,667	266,788	24,748	214,432	44815
44838	PIPES & TUBES, CS, WELDED, NEW NES CWT	20,760	103,080	6,242	36,709	44838
44844	PIPES CS, SMLS HOT FINISHED NEW NES CWT	26,519	177,163	26,600	221,377	44844
44905	BARBED WIRE CWT	17,416	107,981	8,091	50,766	44905
44927	WIRE, CARBON STEEL, GALVANIZED NES CWT			69	826	44927
46508	NUTS, LOCK NUTS AND STOP NUTS N E S		1,542		120	46508
46532	WIRE NAILS, STEEL, 1 INCH OR MORE LB	319,550	20,249			46532
46556	PADLOCKS, INCLUDING KEYS				479	46556
46569	BUILDERS HARDWARE N E S		9,327		21,051	46569
46599	BASIC HARDWARE N E S		3,393			46599
46609	CHAIN, POWER TRANSMISSION, CONVEYOR		4,495		1,381	46609
46630	COIL CHAIN UNDER 9/8 INCH IN SIZE CWT	1,627	17,153	2,120	22,220	46630
46650	COIL CHAIN 9/8 INCH IN SIZE & OVER CWT	204	2,192			46650
46699	CHAIN NES, INCL SHACKLES & FITTINGS		7,001			46699
46928	METAL PARTS FOR JEWELLERY N E S		2,515		2,803	46928
46999	METAL FABRICATED BASIC PRODUCTS NES		4,678		5,350	46999
47235	CERAMIC TILES FLOOR WALL 2 1/2 & OV SQ FT	58,785	12,187	44,470	7,618	47235
47278	MAGNESIA, DEAD BURNED OR SINTERED CWT	30,732	54,814			47278
47303	WINDOW GLASS NOT OVER 34 OZ/SQ. FT. SQ FT	6,294,226	257,314	3,335,045	234,373	47303
47306	WINDOW GLASS OVER 34OZ/SQ. FT. SQ FT	1,205,001	108,662	239,130	36,962	47306
47315	LAMINATED GLASS IN SHEETS OR PLATES SQ FT	53,340	20,037	26,129	12,488	47315
47318	WIRED GLASS IN SHEETS OR PLATES SQ FT	38,397	3,588	17,520	1,443	47318
47321	GLASS BRICKS AND STRUCTURAL TILES		1,333		3,720	47321
47330	WHITE GLASS, CHIPPED OR ENAMELED SQ FT	275,016	18,982	206,243	19,265	47330
47362	GLASS ARTICLES TO BE CUT, MOUNTED		3,739		6,548	47362
47399	GLASS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S		29,738		43,430	47399
47825	GEM AND ORNAMENTAL STONES N E S		68,725		72,179	47825
47999	NON-METALLIC MINERAL BASIC PROD NES				728	47999
49210	RUBBER SOLES & RUBBER SHOE BOTTOMS				21,316	49210
49272	SHOE FINDINGS N E S		958		2,252	49272
49329	RUBBER HOSE AND TUBING N E S		216		227	49329
49489	FLOORING AND WALL COVERING N E S SQ YD	23,599	23,675	18,307	12,968	49489
49601	HOODS AND SHAPES, NON-TEXTILE DOZ	838	10,729	136	1,897	49601
50319	GENERATOR PARTS & ACCESSORIES N E S		598		4,200	50319
50369	ELEC. MOTORS, UNIVERSAL & OTHER NES NO	1	7,420			50369
50401	BEARINGS & PARTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES				494	50401
50405	BALL BEARINGS, UNMOUNTED N E S		1,989		11,132	50405
50409	PARTS OF BALL BEARINGS N E S		1,081		116	50409
50415	ROLLER BEARINGS, UNMOUNTED N E S				42,805	50415
50419	PARTS OF ROLLER BEARINGS N E S				30,554	50419
50433	BEARINGS AND PARTS, UNMOUNTED N E S				1,133	50433
50440	SPEED CHANGERS, REDUCER UNITS & PTS				30,221	50440
50444	GEARS, POWER TRANSMISSION		58,216		94,790	50444
50499	POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIP & PTS NES				45,862	50499
50509	FURNACES, OVENS & PTS METALLURGICAL NO		3,527			50509
50579	OTHER INDUST OVENS & FURNACES & PTS NO			4	768,123	50579
50850	PUMPS, POWER N E S			55	248	50850
50879	PARTS OF POWER PUMPS				488	50879
50895	PUMPS AND PARTS N E S		7,418		6,805	50895
50929	LUBRICATION EQUIPMENT AND PARTS		354			50929
50969	FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S		8,320		3,573	50969
52151	CRUSHING & MILLING MACHINERY & PTS		274,916		235,629	52151
52221	CONCRETE MIXING PLANTS AND PARTS				34,626	52221
52301	BORING MACHY, METALWORKING & PARTS NO			1	38,569	52301
52302	DRILLING MACHY, METALWORKING & PTS NO			44	57,772	52302
52303	METAL BORING DRILLING MACHY & PARTS NO	48	252,456			52303
52305	METAL GRINDING MACHINES AND PARTS NO	31	158,314	39	162,625	52305
52306	LATHES, METALWORKING, AUTOMATIC NO	14	136,421	17	248,868	52306
52307	LATHES, METALWORKING, TURRET N E S NO	7	59,266	3	12,588	52307
52308	LATHES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NES NO	68	320,237	78	313,410	52308
52309	METAL MILLING MACHINES AND PARTS NO	171	881,865	113	440,319	52309
52315	PRESSES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NO	2	11,394	5	21,518	52315
52321	SHAPERS, GEAR MAKERS METALWORK & PT NO	1	6,746	1	7,441	52321
52327	SHEARING MACH. METALWORKING, & PTS NO	1	1,890			52327
52329	MACHINE TOOLS METALWORKING & PT NES		21,880		32,663	52329
52345	ELECTRIC WELDING APPARATUS & PARTS		6,678			52345
52356	ROLLING MILL MACHINERY & PARTS NES				533	52356
52364	WIRE METAL RIBBON FORMING MACH & PT		10,673			52364
52369	METALWORKING MACHINERY & PARTS NES				4,028	52369
52386	DRILLS TAPS BITS METALWRK MACHY NES		35,914		46,931	52386
52387	DIES FOR METALWORKING MACHINERY NES		9,951			52387
52391	SAWING MACHINES, METAL CUTTING & PT		1,244			52391
52425	SAWS SAWMILL MACHY EQUIP & PTS NES		9,315			52425
52559	PAPER MILL MACHINERY AND PARTS NES				19,202	52559
52560	PAPER CONVERTING MACHY & PARTS NES		4,321		24,503	52560
52612	OFFSET, LITHOGRAPHING PRESSES & PTS NO	10	30,489	19	72,142	52612





CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
			\$		\$	
52616	PRINTING PRESSES AND PARTS N E S	NO	3	5	14,059	52615
52736	KNITTING MACHINE NEEDLES	M		4	100	52735
52740	KNITTING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S		22,794		42,239	52740
52760	SEWING MACHINES INDUSTRIAL & PARTS	NO	221		442	52760
52799	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY & PTS NES		84,531		8,085	52799
52924	SHOE-MAKING INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS		558		887	52924
52927	LEATHER TANNING MACHINERY & PTS NES		66,012		48,536	52927
52947	DIES AND MOULDS FOR PLASTICS MACHY.				6,625	52947
52999	SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS NES				10,975	52999
55119	WHEEL TRACTORS, NEW N E S	NO	4	12	23,758	55119
55191	TRACTOR CABS	NO		1	153	55191
58730	MOTORCYCLES	NO	409	131	43,044	58730
58737	PTS, ACCESS FOR MOTORCYCLE POWRCYCLE		25,378		19,557	58737
58919	PARTS OF TRAILERS N E S		865		261	58919
58999	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES		4,340			58999
59169	PLEASURE AND SPORTING CRAFT N E S	NO	270		4,106	59169
59339	PTS & ACCESS. FOR SHIPS & BOATS NES					59339
60159	AIRCRAFT N E S	NO	1	3	15,405	60159
60599	AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLIES EQUIPMENT & PTS		1,034		1,007	60599
61108	BICYCLES	NO	24,799	17,969	305,459	61108
61120	PARTS AND ACCESS. FOR BICYCLES NES				41,580	61120
62105	PASSENGER CAR TIRES, PNEUMATIC, NEW	NO		100	610	62105
62129	TIRES, BICYCLE MOTORCYCLE PNEU. NEW	NO	73,686	25,760	17,677	62129
62525	TIRE TUBES FOR BICYCLES MOTORCYCLES	NO	101,500	13,280	4,722	62525
63419	TELEPHONE APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS		18,871		63419	
63790	PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND BLANKS	NO		217	215	63790
63816	ELECTRONIC RECEIVING TUBES	NO	5,000	10,000	3,609	63816
63945	SPEAKERS, ELECTRONIC COMMUNIC & PTS		77,281		93,558	63945
67199	PLUMBING FIXTURES SANITARY WARE NES		497		205	67199
68143	INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXT & LAMPS		63,274		51,945	68143
68191	GLOBES REFLECTOR ETC FOR LIGHT FIXT		289,776		213,453	68191
68193	LAMP SHADES SHADE HOLDERS & PTS NES		16,420		25,773	68193
68199	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXT & PARTS NES		55,826		31,172	68199
68395	TRANSFORMER EQUIPMENT AND PARTS		929			68395
68924	SPARK PLUGS	NO	640	2,200	542	68924
69719	FOOD PREP APPLIANCES ELEC & PTS NES		6,365		4,374	69719
69799	ELECTRICAL EQUIP APPL AND PARTS NES		128			69799
69899	LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT DOMESTIC & PT NES		7,438		8,088	69899
70217	ELEC. PROPERTY MEASURING INSTR & PT		7,888		3,176	70217
70222	ELEC PROPERTY RECORDING, INSTR & PT	NO		1	4,818	70222
70290	ELEC. MEASURING & TESTING INSTR NES		6,853		852	70290
70325	THERMOMETERS	NO	3,000	2,000	456	70325
70377	PH MEASURING & GAS ANALYSIS INSTR.				1,583	70377
70590	LABORATORY INSTR & APPAR. & PTS NES		13,056		257	70590
70710	OPTICAL MICROSCOPES & PTS EXC LENS	NO	83	167	26,993	70710
70729	OPTICAL APPARATUS & INSTR & PTS NES		20,663		135	70729
70909	X-RAY & RELATED EQUIPMENT & PARTS				1,054	70909
70997	MODELS FOR DEMONSTRATION ETC. & PTS		112,663		16,729	70997
74012	FURNITURE, WOODEN, HOLID, NOT UPHOL				92,803	74012
74014	FURNITURE, METAL, HOLID, NOT UPHOL		3,850		12,196	74014
74016	FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD, UPHOLSTERED		12,034		4,777	74016
74032	FURNITURE, CAMP, LAWN AND VERANDA		23,743		19,446	74032
74042	SHOW CASES AND PARTS		2,043			74042
74072	MATTRESSES	NO	8,425	9,750	24,297	74072
74076	PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES	NO	305	2,322	3,091	74076
75229	HAND SAWS, SAW BLADES & SAW PTS NES		1,013		2,691	75229
75252	AXES AND HATCHETS	DOZ	309	685	5,718	75252
75256	AUGERS, BITS, BRACES, HAND DRILLS		1,371		862	75256
75299	EDGE TOOLS, HAND, AND PARTS N E S		11,006		3,619	75299
75425	METAL RULES, SCALES, TAPES & PARTS		690		763	75425
75449	MECHANICS MEASURING TOOLS & PTS NES		3,009		2,778	75449
75532	ANVILS, VISES AND PARTS		13,839		14,250	75532
75536	WRENCHES AND PARTS		8,040			75536
75552	HAMMERS, HAND	DOZ	100		1,442	75552
75554	PLIERS	DOZ	1,973	1,097	5,105	75554
75589	HAND TOOLS AND PARTS N E S		4,153		8,158	75589
75595	CHESTS, KITS AND SETS OF HAND TOOLS		1,208			75595
75820	SAFETY RAZOR BLADES	GROSS	11,088	6,939	4,315	75820
75822	POCKET KNIVES	NO	1,200	2,400	214	75822
75866	MANICURE AND PEDICURE IMPLEMENTS				320	75866
75899	CUTLERY N E S		1,284			75899
76149	BRUSHES N E S, AND MOPS		7,485		9,045	76149
77140	DUPPLICATING MACHINES AND PARTS	NO	345			77140
77152	TYPEWRITERS, PORTABLE	NO	12,713	5,150	131,365	77152
77160	PARTS ATTACH ACCESS FOR TYPEWRITERS		298,369		310	77160
78149	UNDERWEAR N E S	NO	204,840	204,960	98,548	78149
78192	PYJAMAS, SLEEPWEAR	NO	16,782			78192
78304	BATHING SUITS, EXCEPT KNITTED	NO		1,000	2,600	78304
78317	OUTDOOR JACKETS	NO	17,488			78317
78318	OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS	NO	3,944			78318
78320	OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS MENS & BOYS	NO		2,912	23,440	78320
78332	PANTS, MENS AND BOYS, WOOL	NO	2,200			78332
78333	PANTS, MENS AND BOYS, COTTON	NO	224,496	155,293	305,587	78333
78352	PANTS SLACKS WOMENS CHILDS EXC KNIT	NO	8,028	2,928	4,441	78352
78390	SCARVES SHAWLS STOLDS OF WOVEN FAB.	NO	8,930	7,150	5,240	78390
78399	OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO	3,034	4,212	8,858	78399
78404	BATHING SUITS, KNITTED	NO		600	1,279	78404
78482	T-SHIRTS, KNITTED, COTTON	NO		15,000	26,405	78482
78485	SHIRTS, SWEATSHIRTS, KNIT. COT. NES	NO	433,683	200,855	287	78485





CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
			\$		\$	
78489	SHIRTS & SWEATSHIRTS, KNITTED N E S NO	81,120	29,187	58,901	28,724	78489
78499	OUTERWEAR, KNITTED N E S NO	19,248	9,354	1,754	2,165	78499
78539	HOSIERY, WOMENS AND GIRLS N E S DOZ PR	11,000	43,972			78539
78618	HATS, WOMENS DOZ	1,772	26,933			78618
78635	HATS, MENS DOZ			25	481	78635
78649	HEADWEAR N E S DOZ	2,915	7,336	600	1,177	78649
78670	GLOVES AND MITTENS, COTTON DOZ PR	630	2,070			78670
78674	GLOVES AND MITTENS, MAN-MADE FIBRE DOZ PR			1,200	5,400	78674
78679	GLOVES AND MITTENS, TEXTILE N E S DOZ PR	365	4,013			78679
78680	GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER DOZ PR	17,677	469,784	17,475	482,555	78680
78683	GLOVES AND MITTENS, PLASTIC DOZ PR	1,260	1,372	3,000	3,583	78683
78685	GLOVES, RUBBER DOZ PR	32,522	44,816	27,872	34,831	78685
78689	GLOVES, WORK & SPECIAL PURPOSE NES DOZ PR	10,895	15,776	8,608	11,669	78689
78902	HANDKERCHIEFS, COTTON DOZ	48,434	52,475	22,894	26,911	78902
78952	WOMENS HANDBAGS AND PURSES DOZ	2,848	110,980	2,861	102,949	78952
78959	BILLFOLDS, WALLETs AND COIN PURSES DOZ	1,016	4,046	876	2,269	78959
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S		4,416		2,286	78999
79012	BOOTS & SHOES MENS & BOYS LAST-MADE PAIR	83,238	262,555	253,920	975,035	79012
79014	BOOTS SHOES WOMEN & GIRLS LAST-MADE PAIR	2,996	8,895	3,536	9,881	79014
79016	BOOTS SHOES CHILD INFANTS LAST-MADE PAIR	55,044	88,330	93,666	151,957	79016
79040	WATERPROOF RUBBER FOOTWEAR PAIR	1,064,712	1,157,793	846,675	930,160	79040
79046	UTILITY FOOTWEAR, FABRIC TOPS PAIR	3,044,857	1,992,441	2,461,984	1,688,182	79046
79081	SKI BOOTS PAIR	906	6,233	915	6,121	79081
79099	FOOTWEAR N E S PAIR	33,298	85,658	55,628	276,493	79099
81017	JEWELLERY OF PRECIOUS METALS		30,572		25,236	81017
81022	ROSARIES & RELIG. COSTUME JEWELLERY		16,817		12,677	81022
81027	COSTUME JEWELLERY N E S		231,792		245,614	81027
82015	WATCH MOVEMENTS NO	500	1,256			82015
82023	ALARM CLOCKS N E S NO	26,295	26,616	31,608	35,728	82023
82025	CLOCKS N E S NO			200	230	82025
83237	SKIS PAIR	6,508	33,467	5,066	42,783	83237
83243	TENNIS BALLS DOZ	21,396	34,350	33,433	65,813	83243
83247	TENNIS & BADMINTON EQUIP & PTS NES		9,699		11,095	83247
83262	BALLS FOR SPORTS AND GAMES N E S		17,297		41,477	83262
83269	GLOVES PROTEC HEADSEAR ATHLETIC NES				2,309	83269
83284	FISHING RODS AND PARTS NO	550	1,135			83284
83285	FISHING TACKLE & PT NES, SPORTSPENS		1,057		9,937	83285
83288	HUNTING EQUIP PTS ETC FIREARMS AMMO		6,665		12,759	83288
83289	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES		118,170		212,593	83289
83709	GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT EQUIP N E S		3,144		1,149	83709
83711	DOLLS		250			83711
83716	STUFFED ANIMALS		8,124		4,087	83716
83720	CONSTRUCTION TOYS AND PARTS		858		1,367	83720
83739	TOY VEHICLES N E S		610		2,436	83739
83748	TOY FURNITURE & HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT		537		2,104	83748
83789	TOYS AND PARTS N E S		78,878		27,356	83789
83799	CHILDRENS VEHICLES AND PARTS N E S		11,063		694	83799
84423	WILTON CARPETS IN ROLLS SQ FT	45,513	15,400	942	350	84423
84455	TUFTED CARPETS IN ROLLS N E S SQ FT	65,860	24,774	35,769	13,195	84455
84459	TUFTED RUGS, MATS AND RUNNERS SQ FT	3,559	3,521	23,643	9,358	84459
84483	HEMP, JUTE & SISAL MATS AND MATTING SQ FT	1,211,755	157,131	1,107,590	132,995	84483
84492	RUBBER MATS AND MATTING		22,128		34,409	84492
84499	CARPETS, RUGS, MATS AND RUNNERS NES		1,194		2,960	84499
84633	BLANKETS OF COTTON NO	37,500	24,389	15,000	9,033	84633
84639	BLANKETS N E S NO	21,640	28,681	43,660	60,486	84639
84699	BEDDING, TEXTILE N E S		56,287		28,768	84699
84711	TABLECLOTHS LB	94,516	102,045	132,604	151,845	84711
84715	TABLE NAPKINS, TEXTILE LB	14,997	21,011	12,160	17,181	84715
84728	TABLE SETS LB	86,339	90,910	73,157	85,499	84728
84739	TABLE DRESSER COVERS SCARFS ETC NES LB	23,428	24,880	6,591	6,404	84739
84803	TOWELS, COTTON, TERRY LB	440,454	318,155	453,218	338,558	84803
84805	TOWELS, COTTON N E S LB	7,556	5,824	20,175	18,263	84805
84807	TOWELS, LINEN LB	391,229	305,876	277,790	234,626	84807
84810	TOWELS N E S LB	2,538	1,872	7,414	6,254	84810
84839	WASHCLOTHS, BATH MATS AND SETS LB	34,616	32,772	40,165	42,612	84839
84909	FURNITURE COVERS, TEXTILE				3,000	84909
84999	HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND SUPPLIES NES		18,759		4,762	84999
85013	COOK. UTENSILS VITREOUS ENAMEL & PT				69,507	85013
85024	SIEVES, SIFTERS AND COLANDERS				189	85024
85034	BREAD BOXES CANISTERS & COOKIE JARS		3,329		8,001	85034
85039	FOOD PREP. AND STORAGE UTENSILS NES				2,420	85039
85044	FOOD CHOPPERS, CUTTERS, HAND & PTS		32,617		42,591	85044
85049	KITCHEN TOOLS & HAND APPL & PTS NES		10,168		5,737	85049
85059	KITCHEN AND TABLE CUTLERY N E S		4,702		4,682	85059
85062	TABLEWARE, CERAMIC		24,347		6,515	85062
85063	TUMBLER & STEMWARE GLASS OR CRYSTAL		311,982		371,015	85063
85064	TABLEWARE, GLASS N E S		420,031		397,943	85064
85069	TABLEWARE N E S		6,250		19,440	85069
86404	SUITCASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS		37,528		14,332	86404
86499	LUGGAGE N E S		97,580		109,098	86499
86520	TOILET AND COSMETIC BRUSHES N E S		12,530		12,245	86520
86536	HAIRPINS & LIKE HAIRDRESS ACCESSORY				1,352	86536
86549	TOILET ARTICLES, SETS AND PARTS NES		579		2,420	86549
86608	MATCHES EXCEPT BOOK MATCHES		20,510		22,980	86608
86612	SMOKERS PIPES DOZ	1,000	563	427	3,466	86612
86626	CIG. LIGHTERS, LIGHTERCASE COMB NES DOZ			42	461	86626
86640	SMOKERS ACCESSORIES N E S		41,772		45,721	86640
86716	HHOLD BASKETS BOXES CANS & BAGS NES		14,365		21,333	86716
86728	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, CHINA		4,219		2,898	86728



CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1970		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
			\$		\$	
86730	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, GLASS		260,743		323,347	86730
86732	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE N E S		15,239		9,937	85732
86739	WARDROBE ACCESSORIES, BAGS, COVERS		4,210			85739
86799	HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL EQUIP & PT NES		13,757		10,960	86799
87299	ANTIBIOTICS N E S		14,935		14,849	87299
87930	NARCOTICS	OZ	49,084	21,134	68,160	87930
88019	SURGICAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES N E S		942			88017
88199	MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES N E S				468	88129
89108	NEWSPAPERS, UNBOUND N E S				255	89108
89329	DICTIONARIES ENCYCLOPAEDIAS ATLASES		4,131		975	89327
89341	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS NES EXC ENGLISH		8,173		194	89341
89345	NOVELS AND WORKS OF FICTION N E S		1,657		2,287	89345
89349	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS N E S		10,504		37,355	89347
89439	PICTURE REPRODUCTIONS N E S		3,008			89437
89490	CHILDRENS PICTURE BOOKS				1,074	89490
89581	TOURIST LITERATURE		9,029		310	89581
89589	ADVERTISING MATTER PRINTED N E S		1,554			89589
89599	PRINTED MATTER N E S		6,272		9,709	89599
90253	PENCILS, BLACK OR COLOURED N E S	GROSS	21,125	25,730	26,416	90253
90273	DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS	31,968	10,564		4,062	90273
90299	WRITING INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S				8,880	90299
90489	DESK ACCESS. & OFFICE DEVICES & PTS		1,982		468	90489
90499	STATIONERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES NES		120		1,577	90499
90519	CRAYONS AND PASTEL CRAYONS		10,307		2,741	90519
91219	PROJECTION APPARATUS & PARTS N E S		4,680	37,551	3,087	91219
91813	MOTION PICTURE FILM, SOLD, EXPOSED	FT	36,323		33,073	91813
91945	FILM PROCESSING & FINISH EQUIP & PT		22,826		20,436	91945
92124	PIANOS	NO	62,429	8,639	48,299	92124
92152	WIND INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S	NO	13,191	3,374	27,039	92152
92165	STRINGED INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS NES	NO	1,661	60	1,982	92165
92176	ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS AND PARTS	NO	577		17,292	92176
92199	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S		11,015		17,292	92199
93001	SHOTGUNS	NO	82	69	6,451	93001
93006	RIFLES, CENTREFIRE, NON-MILITARY	NO	245	193	15,487	93006
93007	RIFLES, RIMFIRE, NON-MILITARY	NO	285	463	17,311	93007
93012	PISTOLS & REVOLVERS, NON-MILITARY	NO	11	50	850	93012
93016	FIREARMS, NON-MILITARY NES & PARTS	NO	38,704	35,560	113,002	93016
93019	AMMUNITION, NON-MILITARY USE & PTS		216,376			93017
93021	SHOTSHELLS				99,816	93021
93026	CENTREFIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES				8,716	93026
93029	AMMUNITION N E S, NON-MILITARY				30,355	93027
93039	AMMUNITION PARTS, NON-MILITARY				5,712	93037
94418	BUTTONS, PLASTIC	GROSS		264	582	94418
94445	BUTTONS NES, BUTTON BACKS AND PARTS	GROSS	7,608	9,393	12,324	94445
94455	NEEDLES, EXCEPT MACHINE NEEDLES			5,143	4,607	94455
94458	PINS			14,013	12,265	94458
94469	SLIDE, ZIPPER FASTENERS AND PARTS			11,116	14,627	94469
94472	SNAP FASTENERS, HOOKS AND EYES			2,132		94472
94499	SEWING ACCESSORIES AND NOTIONS NES				9,721	94499
94608	PAINTINGS AND PASTELS, MADE BY HAND	NO	107	5,011	183	94608
94620	SCULPTURES AND STATUES, ORIGINAL	NO	2	1,000	50	94620
94630	ANTIQUES AT LEAST 100 YEARS OLD NES			953	11,795	94630
94640	COLLECTIONS & COLLECTORS ITEMS NES			7,914	2,735	94640
94929	SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES			30,000		94929
94952	ARTIFICIAL & ORNAMENTAL FLOWERS ETC			15,792	3,803	94952
94954	XMAS TREE DECORATIONS EXCEPT LIGHTS			9,026	9,200	94954
94956	PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES FIREWORKS NES			4,503	1,150	94955
94958	VACUUM BOTTLES AND JUGS AND PARTS	NO	60,800	19,984	3,060	94958
94966	NON-ELEC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PT NES			24,091	38,181	94966
94995	NOVELTIES AND ART GOODS N E S			4,897	6,367	94995
94999	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S			1,912	3,953	94999
95036	SHIPPING CONTAINERS GLASS & PTS NES			1,774	8,618	95035
95079	SHIPPING CONTAINERS PLASTIC & PT NES				562	95079
96109	LEATHER END PRODUCTS N E S			912	878	96109
96118	DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, RUBBER			9,094	8,550	96118
96129	RUBBER END PRODUCTS N E S			16,528	13,392	96129
96154	MOTOR AND STEAMER RUGS, LAP RUGS	NO	39,530	51,461	91,505	96154
96156	TENTS	NO	23,744	481,869	588,436	96156
96159	TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S			14,221	9,823	96159
96168	BELLS, CHIMES AND BONGS N E S				314	96168
96169	METAL END PRODUCTS N E S			8,877	36,200	96169
96199	PLASTIC END PRODUCTS N E S			1,070		96199
97010	IMPORT PACKING, RE-USABLE NOT DESCR			83,453	40,276	97010
97030	GOODS RETURNED WITHIN FIVE YEARS			24,399	10,923	97030
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH			204,623	187,335	97075
			30,045,835		27,491,482	

Source: Statistics Canada, 1970







